DOCUMENT RESUME

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ABSTRACT

Suggestions for teaching eighth-grade students to write 20 different types of poetry are presented in this unit from the Greenfield Express Management System (GEMS) program, a California Demonstration Program in Reading. A project overview form from the California Centers for Educational Improvement (CCEI) describes the GEMS program and lists other units included in the program. The poetry unit includes: (1) objectives for students; (2) suggested activities for fulfilling a student learning contract; (3) a list of recommended locally available audiovisual materials; (4) an 11-item bibliography of anthologies representing a variety of types of poetry; and (5) explanations and examples of 20 types of poetry. The following types of poetry are included: name poems, subject poems, clerihew, terse verse, ABC poems, onomatopoeia, simile, concrete poems, cinquain, haiku, "I wish" poems, "I used to" poems, "who am I" poems, diamond poems, people poems, impression poems, sneaky poems, free verse poems, rhyming poems, and limericks. (DC)

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YOU BE THE POET

STARTING GATE POST PARADE BUGLE THE TAPE OFF TONE
NEW MARKET PIMLICO HOLLYWOOD PARK
SANTA ANITA DELMAR AQUEDUCT BELMONT
GALLENT HEART STAMINA FIERY HIGH
STRUNG WEAK ANKLES HIGHLY BRED
BOLD RULER SECRETARIAT STEEL
CHASE THOROUGHBRED ECLIPSE
LEXINGTON KENTUCKY DERBY
GALLORETTE SEA BISCUIT
BLINKERS
SIMON THE GREATEST
MAN O WAR DAN PATCH RACER
JOCKEYS WINNING
RUFFIAN RUFFIAN RUFFIAN RUFFIAN

GEMS

READING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT
Greenfield Junior High School
1100 Paulsen Road
Bakersfield, CA 93307

[Revised 1983]

CALIFORNIA CENTERS FOR EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT

NORTHERN
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5A County Center Drive
Oroville, CA 95965

CENTRAL
Office of the Santa Clara County Superintendent of Schools
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SOUTHERN
Office of the Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools
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Downey, CA 90242

PROJECT OVERVIEW

CATALOG NUMBER: FP 000 147

PROJECT TITLE: GEMS: Greenfield Express Management System (California Demonstration Program in Reading) (7-8)

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY:
Greenfield Union Elementary School District

ABSTRACT:

GEMS: Greenfield Express Management System is designed to meet the reading and language arts needs of middle or junior high school students by using both classroom and lab instruction. The basic component of the classroom program is the diagnostic and prescriptive skill sequence which can also be adapted to a lab situation. The general student objectives are to master skills at ten levels in vocabulary, phonetic analysis, structural analysis, factual comprehension, inferential comprehension, and research. Around this framework, the total classroom is developed through the use of many different kinds of English and reading materials including skill-oriented mini units written by the staff. In the lab, concentration is on vocabulary, comprehension skills and reading rate together with a "Pride and Confidence" unit. In both the classroom and the lab there is emphasis on student success and improved self concept.

ADDRESS:

Greenfield Junior High School
1109 Pacheco Road
Bakersfield, CA 93307

CONTRACT: California Demonstration Program

PUBLICATION DATE: 1977

STATUS: Active

DESCRIPTORS:
- Cal Demo
- Diagnostic Teaching
- Individualized Instruction
- Language Arts
- Learning Laboratories
- Management Systems
- Reading
- Remedial Instruction
- Underachievement

TARGET GROUP(S):
- Junior High School Students
- Junior High School Teachers
- Reading Consultants
- Teacher Aides
- Underachievers

TEACHING METHODS:
- Diagnostic Teaching
- Experiential Learning
- Individualized Instruction
- Learning Laboratories

LEARNING ACTIVITIES:
- Educational Games
- Independent Reading
- Worksheets
- Writing Exercises

PROJECT MATERIALS:

Catalog Number	Title	Site

SEE ATTACHED PAGE

CATALOG NUMBER: FP 000 147

PROJECT TITLE: GEMS: Greenfield Express Management System (California Demonstration Program in Reading) (7-8)

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY:

Greenfield Union Elementary School District

PROJECT MATERIALS:

Catalog Number	Title	Site
FD 000 905	GEMS Program Description and Resource Materials (7-8)	C/N/S
FD 000 906	Library Skills Mini Units (7-8)	C/N/S
	The Telephone Directory (Ding-A-Ling) (7-8)	
	Who Was Melvil Dewey? (7-8)	
	Getting the Dictionary Habit (7)	
	The Thesaurus (7-8)	
	Finding Your Way Around (7)	
FD 000 907	Language Arts Mini Units (7-8)	C/N/S
	The Newspaper Unit (8)	
	The Order of Demosthenes (7-8)	
	Frankenstein (7-8)	
	Fiction (7-8)	
	You Be The Poet (8)	
	Letter Writing (7)	
FD 000 908	Physical Education Mini Units (7-8)	C/N/S
	The Olympic Games (7)	
	Karate (7)	
FD 000 909	The Constitution (8)	C/N/S
FD 000 910	Activities in Awareness (8)	C/N/S
FD 000 911	Earn While You Learn (8)	C/N/S
FD 000 912	Keys Please (8)	C/N/S
FD 000 913	Create a Unit in 8 Steps (7-8)	C/N/S

DA
12/83

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YOU BE THE POET

INTRODUCTION

This unit will give the students instruction in writing twenty types of poems. Through the writing of these poems and the reading of other students' work, a greater awareness and sensitivity to the students' world should develop.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will write a poetry book consisting of twenty different types of poems.
2. The student will demonstrate an understanding of syllable sound by writing Haiku poems.
3. The student will demonstrate his/her ability to recognize and use nouns, participles, adjectives, and adverbs by writing Diamond and People poems.
4. The student will demonstrate his/her ability to follow directions by writing each type of poem.
5. The student will sharpen his/her awareness and sensitivity of his/her feelings as they relate to the world by reading and writing poetry.

EVALUATION

Grade contracting is one form of evaluation. The instructor will write the requirements for A, B, & C grades. The student chooses which grade he/she will attempt to receive and fulfills the necessary requirements accordingly. Teacher may select from the requirements listed below:

a. The student will write a specified number of each type of poem.
b. The student will collect and write a specified number of various published poets' work on a theme.
c. The student will create a poster which includes a poem (or poems) and pictures which fit the theme.
d. The student will do a page analysis of a song or poem.
e. The student will do an oral and/or written report about a poet - his/her life, type of poetry, etc.
f. The student will do a dramatic reading of a particular poem or poems.
g. The student will write a song and/or lyrics.
h. The student will play and discuss a song and its lyrics with the class (lyrics should be copied for class use).

i.

EVALUATION (continued)

A grade for one unit may also be based on the students' poetry books. Did he/she complete all assignments and follow directions? Was the book organized and neat? Was it turned in on time? Point values may be assigned to each type of poem - the student being penalized for failure to turn in all the work rather than quality of his/her poetry.

MATERIALS

1. You Be The Poet mini-unit.
2. The following A.V. materials may be used as introductory material or for culmination of the unit.

   County Schools Library:

Poetry to Grow on	MP 1370
Haiku	MP 642
Prose and Poetry	TC 1373
What is Poetry	MP 1415
Famous American Story Poems	TC 2534

   Greenfield District Library

   Three Hundred Years of Great American Poetry from Anne Bradstreet through Stephen Crane.
3. A variety of records to show how poetry set to music reflects the thoughts, moods, and feeling of a time period.

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Aztlan: An Anthology of Mexican-American Literature, Luis Valdez and Stan Steiner, Random House, 1972. (Largely prose but contains some good poetry as well.)

Concrete is Not Always Hard, Barbara Pilon, Xerox, 1972. (Many excellent examples of concrete poetry.)

Grab Me a Bus, Joe Eaton and Malcolm Glass editors, Scholastic Book Services, 1974. (Award winning poems from Scholastic Writing Awards. Illustrated.)

Loving, Dying, Living: Faces of America, Betsy Ryan editor, Scholastic Book Services, 1976. (Poetry and prose dealing with all facets of American life. Illustrated.)

My Name is Black, Amanda Ambrose editor, Scholastic Book Services, 1973. (An excellent anthology of black poets' work. Illustrated.)

Poetry U.S.A., Paul Molloy, Scholastic Book Services, 1968. (Approximately 105 poems grouped by theme. Largely established poets, ie. - Whitman, Frost, Dickinson.)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS (continued)

Reflections on a Gift of Watermelon Pickle, Stephen Dunning, Edward Lueders, and Hugh Smith, Scott Foresman and Company, 1966. (Over 300 contemporary poems. An excellent anthology. Illustrated.)

Search the Silence: Poems of Self-Discovery, Betsy Ryan, editor, Scholastic Book Services, 1974. (Approximately 65 poems and songs related to the self-discovery theme. Illustrated.)

Some Haystacks Don't Even Have Any Needle, Stephen Dunning, Edward Lueders and Hugh Smith, Scott, Foresman and Company, 1969. (An excellent anthology of contemporary work. Illustrated.)

Sounds of Silence, Betsy Ryan editor, Scholastic Book Services, 1974. (Contemporary poems and songs about loneliness. Illustrated.)

The Way: An Anthology of American Indian Literature, Shirley Hill Witt and Stan Steiner, Random House, 1972. (Largely prose but contains some poetry.)

NAME POEMS

Name poems are written using the letters of the person's name to start each line. Here are some examples:

Seldom does he see himself as a dog.
Now a flier, next an author or dashing football player.
Only Woodstock attempts to understand.
Ornery he can be if his food dish is forgotten.
Possibly Charlie Brown is his best friend.
Yes, Snoopy is an unusual character!

Author Unknown

Time after time he gets out of his cage.
When he gets out, he is followed.
Each time the follower is Sylvester.
Everywhere he goes, Sylvester is behind.
Tweety is one who always gets into trouble.
Yet everytime he is saved by a friend.

Sandy Cox

SUBJECT POEMS

Subject Poems are written like Name Poems only a subject or topic is used instead of a name. Select your subject and place your letters going down in a column. Then write a line about the subject for each letter. Here are some examples:

An apple is
Part red and
Part white. It tastes
Like an apple and has
Eleven vitamins and minerals.

Marjorie Brewer

Sports are fun and
Playful
Of course they're
Really active
Therefore
Super!

Author Unknown

Bikes are fun to ride.
I hate wrecking on bikes.
Kind of expensive, aren't they?
Excellent bikes are being put out today.
So go out and buy a bike.

Mike Clark

Football is a fun sport.
Offense is the most fun to be on.
Offense is when you have the ball.
Tee is sometimes used to place the ball for a kick.
Breaking bones sometimes happens.
A person can get bored with football.
Long passes are great to make.
Long runs are exciting to watch.

Ragan Stacey

CLERIHEW

Clerihew is a four line poem based on a name. The first two lines rhyme and the last two lines rhyme.
Examples:

Betsy Ross
She was boss
It was her bag
To make that flag.
Barge

Blabby
Is really kind of flabby
And when she does the hustle
She says it's all muscle.
Roxanne Remesal

Theodosia Burr
What happened to her?
Swallowed by a barracuda,
Or disappeared in Bermuda?
Judith Allen

Lassie
Is really classy
When she's running
She's really stunning
Tammy Williams

TERSE VERSE

Terse Verse are the shortest poems. They have only two lines which rhyme and a long title in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Examples:

FAMOUS FIRST WORDS
OF A SON TO FATHER
AFTER RECEIVING HIS
DRIVER'S LICENSE

"Keys
Please"

Fiske

WHAT THE LITTLE
COWBOY SAID TO HIS
KINDERGARTEN TEACHER

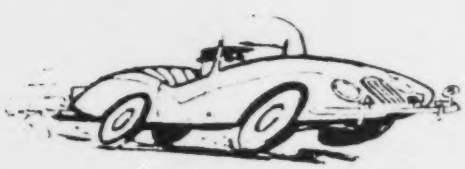
"Reach
Teach!"

Booth

A GAME OFTEN PLAYED
IN LAS VEGAS

"Black
Jack"

Donna Hall



ABC POEMS

ABC Poems may not always make perfect sense, but they are challenging and fun to work. Start with 'A' and go through the alphabet writing a word for each letter.

Examples:

A bee came, decide,
entered flower gingerly,
hid in juniper (klunk!)
looked momentarily, now obviously paused,
quickly ran sideways to umbrella,
violent mind, X-ing yonder zebra.
Judith Allen

Anna Baker comma
Didn't Elroy forget Gina's homework
inside Jay's kitchen laundry?
Maybe Nancy opened peanuts
quickly running scared toward
Union Valley with Xavier yelling "Zilch!"
Shelley Brown & Dana

ONOMATOPOEIA

Onomato- What?! Onomatopoeia is a type of poetry in which words are used which imitate a sound.
Examples:

"Hot Rod"
Varoom
hot rod
Ramcharger rail
a grasshopper on sticks
ready to jump
RRRRRRRRRRrrrrrrrr
Parachute way off-
a gone machine.

Author Unknown

"Surfing"
Burrrrrrrrr
puff, pant
got the board out
a wave's coming
it's just right
get on
paddle, paddle, paddle
CAUGHT IT!
Riiiiiide

Author Unknown

SIMILE

A simile is a comparison using the words like or as. Similes are often used in poetry. Try to create your own original similes. (Clichés are similes that are used so much that people are bored with them.) Avoid clichés.

Examples:

Winter is as boring as a TV dinner.

Fog is as thick as a chocolate milkshake.

Death is like the start of a new life.

School is like a pressure cooker ready to explode.

Strange as a clown in a cemetery.

Nervous as a chicken in a wolf's pen.

Quick as a karate expert catching a bullet in her teeth.

CONCRETE POEMS

Concrete poems are those in which the reader can see what the poem is about. The poet expresses his/her message not only from the meaning of the words, but from the arrangement of the words as well. Picture an object then use your words to describe it while you draw a picture with your words.

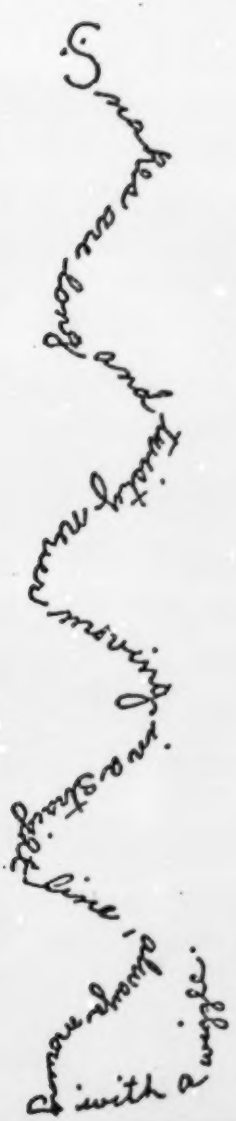
Examples:

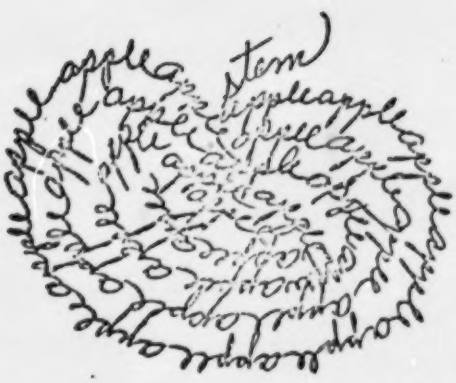
ALL SIDES ARE THE SAME

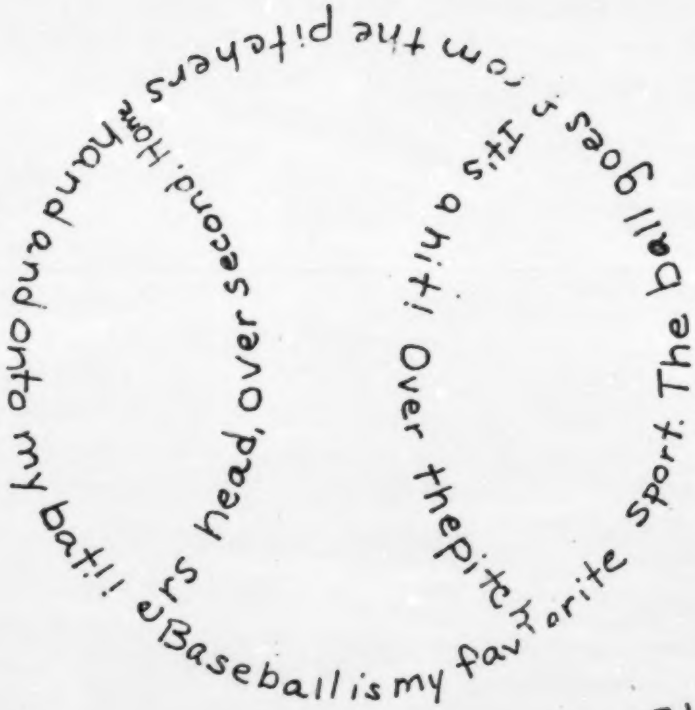
IT'S USE CAN BE CONFINING

HAS FOUR RIGHT ANGLES

A STRONG, SOLID SHAPE






Baseball is my favorite sport. The ball goes from the pitchers hand and onto my bat!! It's a hit! Over the pitchers head, over second, home.

.....Dina Fischer

Dina Fischer.....

.....Danny Knight

.....Danny Knight

.....Dina Fischer

CINQUAIN

Cinquain are five line poems that describe a particular subject. This is the formula for writing a cinquain:

Line 1: Subject
Line 2: Two descriptive words
Line 3: 3 action words (ending with -ing)
Line 4: A phrase or sentence
Line 5: A synonym (a word that means the same) for the subject

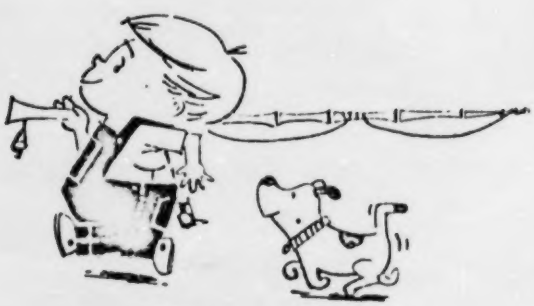
Examples:

Teeth
Smooth, white
Chewing, chomping, grinding
They're knocked out easily.
Dentures.
Earl Brooks

Clothes
Fancy, sloppy
Wearing, tearing, binding
Always different
Wardrobe.
Joyce Jackson

War
Horrible, death
Killing, fighting, dying
Guns, tanks, atomic bombs
Destruction.
Mark Bianchi

Dogs
Big, small
Eating, barking, petting
Kids love them.
Animals.
Author Unknown



HAIKU

Haiku is a type of poem invented in Japan centuries ago. The magic of Haiku lies in the power of suggestion. Haiku has 3 non-rhyming lines. The 3 lines have only 17 syllables - 5 in the first line, 7 in the second, and 5 in the third.

Examples:

Fast ball from the mound
Connects and blots out the sun
Leaving darkness here.
Author Unknown

Fish lie lazily
In their still home waters
Basking in shadow.
Mark Mittelstaedt

The wintry wind blows
Like an icy finger raised
To give a command

Mary Kay Perolio

Turning and falling
Gently drifting to the ground
Colorful time of year.
Jeff Hafen

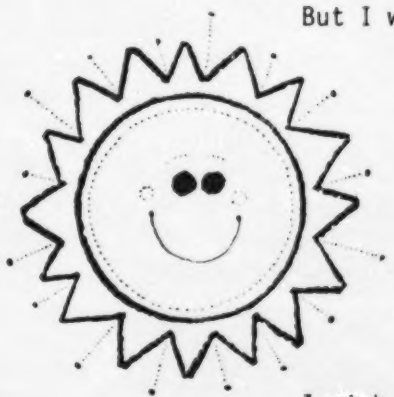
I WISH POEMS

This poem has no special form. All that's needed is your imagination. Begin the poem with "I wish...." then let your thoughts flow. Your wish can be crazy or impossible.

Examples:

I wish
I were a joke
Bringing joy and laughter
To everyone that catches on.
Rich Lane

I wish
I were the sun
Making people warm and happy all over
And flowers opening up to me
And poets writing about me
But I would be too far away to notice.
Judith Allen



I wish
I were a bridge
That extended myself over water
To keep cars from falling over
And sometimes suicide attempts
Bridge over troubled water.
Larry Foos

I wish
I were a cloud
High in the sky
Just kick back
Float with the wind
A rain maker.
Alan Lifquist

I USED TO.....POEMS

I used to.....But now I.... poems are another way to use your imagination. They are usually four lines long. The only rule is to begin with "I used to..." and end with "But now I....".

Examples:

I used to be a student
Anxious to be out of school.
But now I am a worker
And sorry I didn't stay longer.
Author Unknown

I used to wonder why I couldn't eat
Ice cream, cookies, and everything sweet.
But now I know and it's too late,
I'm plump and fat and overweight.
Margaret Bruckner

I used to feel that all a person's dreams
Would turn out true.
But now I feel
That some of mine had better not.
Jim Wren

I used to think that
Death would never come.
It was just for other people.
But now I know,
Now I wait.
Jim Wren

WHO AM I? POEMS

Every person faces the important questions: Who am I? Why am I like I am? What do other people think of me?
These questions are the basis for the poems below. Try to create a poem which tells or asks something about you. Use any form you like. Start out with, "Who am I?"

Examples:

Who am I?
Am I for real
or am I dreaming
I'm here?
Maybe I am living
Someone's life over.
Or maybe someone else
Is living mine.
Maybe I am dead.
But no! I'm here alive.
Or maybe I am here
Living
In the
Dead.

June Moore

Who are we?
Are we clouds floating on
the idea
of life?
Is this a world
a dream
a wish
From someone else?
Are we a flame
flickering in
the darkness
Waiting for a distant wind
to blow
us out?

Mary F. Spratt

Who am I?
A mushroom reborn into a
Plumpish girl?
Or the reincarnation of a
Dandelion?
Am I a dream
Born of a child's dancing mind
On a calm, cool night in June?
Perhaps.

Dora Haskins

DIAMOND POEMS

Diamond poems usually show change. Follow these directions and you will create a diamond poem:

Line 1 - Write down a noun (person, place, or thing). Line 7 will be a noun and the opposite of line 1 so keep this in mind when you choose your noun.

Line 2 - Write two words describing the noun in Line 1.

Line 3 - Write 3 words related to the noun that end with -ing or -ed.

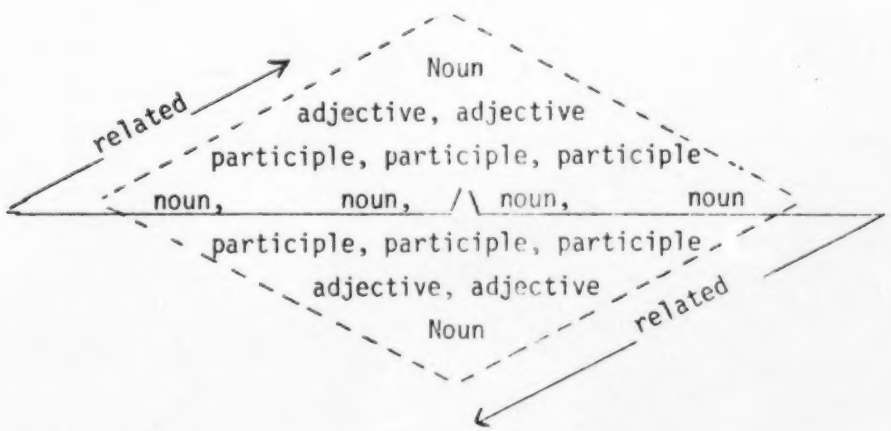
Line 4 - Write down 2 nouns that relate to the noun in Line 1 and two nouns that relate to the noun in Line 7.

Line 5 - Write 3 words that end with -ing or -ed that relate to the noun in Line 7.

Line 6 - Write 2 words describing the noun in Line 7.

Line 7 - Write a noun that is the opposite of Line 1.

Diagram of a Diamond Poem:



Example:

LOVE
warm, fuzzy
sharing, feeling, appreciating
respect, understanding, anger, distrust
frightening, hurting, withdrawing
cold, prickly
HATE

Examples:

Stranger
new, different
seeing, meeting, talking
acquaintance, associate, member, pal
liking, enjoying, seeking
familiar, trusted
Friend

.....Author Unknown

Water
wet, liquid
flowing, unshaped, untamed
hydrogen, oxygen, minerals, vegetation
excavated, combined, quaking
solid, dry
Land

James Reed.....

Teacher
talking, walking, explaining
reading, history, games, sports
listening, working, growing
girl, boy
Student

.....Dina Fischer

PEOPLE POEMS

People Poetry is an easy and fun way to create a poem about a person. Just follow this simple formula:

Line 1 - Tell who you're writing about
Line 2 - Describe one person with two words connected by and or but.
Line 3 - Use a verb and an adverb (an action word and a word that ends with -ly) to show this person in a typical action.
Line 4 - Use a comparison to show a special quality that this person has.
Line 5 - Close the poem with an "If only" phrase which expresses something you wish for regarding this person.

Examples:

My baby brother
Whiny and wet
Cries constantly
As noisy as a thousand screeching tires--
If only I had a soundproof bedroom.
Author Unknown

Tony Dorsett
Competitive but cool-headed
Accelerates rapidly
As fast as a top fuel dragster--
If only I could throw him the winning pass.
Author Unknown

John Trovolta
Dreamy-eyed and gorgeous
Disco dances fantastically
As smooth as a silver satin shirt--
If only I could get a date with him.
Author Unknown

IMPRESSION POEMS

Impression poems are a reaction to life. In these poems you list your impressions of a word that you have strong feelings about. These feelings may be good or bad, but they must be strong. The word you choose is the title. After you select the title and write it in capital letters, write down all the colors, sounds, and feelings the word suggests to you. Try to arrange them in an order that makes sense.

Examples:

LIVER
Smells unpleasant when cooking.
Tastes gritty.
Makes my stomach churn.
Sometimes looks like steak with sauce.
Has iron in it.
Always try to avoid it.
Mother makes me eat it.
William Armour

BASKETBALL
Running hard
Sweating
Tight at first
Feel like making 1,000 baskets
Try hard to get the ball
Stay in all the game
The buzzer sounds
Another player comes in
The coach says
Take a rest.
William Armour

WINTER
Comes once each year.
Trees have lost all their leaves.
Icy, cold mornings.
Grass covered with frost.
Christmas time comes around.
School's out for two whole weeks!
Short days and long nights.
Can't wait for spring.
Mary Mayes

SNEAKY POEMS

Sneaky poems are called that because their subject sneaks up on the reader. First decide on a topic or subject. Here is the formula:

Line 1 - A noun related to the subject
Line 2 - An adjective and noun related to the subject
Line 3 - Two action words
Line 4- Thought, phrase, or sentence
Line 5 - The subject

Examples:

Tongue
Real "Soul"
Can't talk, can't see
Tied up.
SHOE

Kathy Hickman

Racket
Asphalt court
Serving and hitting
Billie Jean King is queen!
TENNIS

Author Unknown

Dough
Italian meal
Twisting and slurping
Momma Mia!
SPAGHETTI

Author Unknown

FREE VERSE POEMS

Free verse poetry just happens. It doesn't have to fit in any pattern or form. It usually has rhythm. Free Verse is a collection of words and phrases that communicate a certain feeling or idea. These poems are meant to be read aloud so you can hear the rhythm.

Examples:

SCHOOL RULES
Sh-h-h-h-h.
Be quiet.
No talking.
Don't run in the halls going to lunch.
Don't chew gum.
Keep shirttail in.
Wear a belt.
Be quiet.
Sh-h-h-h-h.

Eighth Grade
Corning Community School
Corning, Iowa

My dog caught a little bird.
He hurt its wing.
I put it in a cage,
And gave it food and water,
And all the good things of life.
But it isn't happy,
And it will never be,
Because it isn't free.

Tammy Williams

RHYMING POEMS

Rhyming poems are fun and sometimes challenging to write. They can be funny or serious. Here are some examples of types of rhyming poems.

COUPLET: A poem with 2 rhyming lines.

Example: Students late to class today
In detention tomorrow will pay.

TRIPLETS: A poem with 3 rhyming lines.

Example: Snoopy is not an ordinary beagle.
He sometimes soars like an eagle.
But he can also be stately and regal.

QUADRUPLETS: A poem with 4 rhyming lines.

Example: Charlie Brown is a boy who likes praise.
When he does something good his spirits raise.
When he does something stupid he gets in a maze.
Which is probably ninety-nine percent of his days.

Many rhyming poems combine these types. For example, every other line may rhyme with a couplet at the end.

Example:

If you look through the haze
of dust and grime that's about
You'll find a sight to amaze
That it's alive there's no doubt;
It's Pigpen wandering about!
Author Unknown

Here are some more examples of rhyming poems:

A little dog had a flea.
He said, "Flea, get off of me."
The flea said, "No, because you see,
I'm getting this ride for free."

The dog said, "Well, what can I do,
to try to get rid of you?
I could hit you with a shoe,
but that would surely hurt me, too."

The flea was such a bore.
He didn't want him anymore.
He was also getting sore,
so he gave him to the cat next door.

Tammy Williams

Danger!

My locker is an unsafe place.
It's contents fall upon my face.
It contains many things,
Textbooks, funny books, and shoe strings.
A rotten apple, a smelly shoe,
Five jackets, two sweaters and paper too.
A tennis racquet, a teddy bear?
Notebook and an unused ticket to the fair.
Somewhere there is a library book.
There's something in each little nook.
My locker's condition fills me with sorrow.
I think I'll clean it out.....tomorrow!

Susan Reifer

LIMERICKS

Limericks are fun poems that combine a couplet with a triplet. See if you can pick out the pattern in this limerick:

"What is a limerick, Mother?"
"It's a form of rhymed verse," said dear mother,
"In which lines one and two
Rhyme with five when it's through,
And three and four rhyme with each other."

Lines 1, 2, and 5 rhyme while 3 and 4 rhyme. Take a look at the following examples of limericks.

There once was a cowboy named Jim.
Who was very tall and quite slim.
He made a mistake,
And stepped on a snake,
And that was the end of him.
Mary Mayes

There once was a boy named West.
He always got "F's" on his tests.
So he thought he would cheat,
And his technique was so neat,
But he still got "F's" on his tests.
Kay Kay Butler